HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT VOCABULARY MATCHING ACTIVITY**

Match each of the terms below to the corresponding definitions which follow.

**A. The Articles of Confederation B. The Constitution**

**C. The Preamble to the Constitution D. The Legislative Branch**

**E. The Executive Branch F. The Judicial Branch**

**G. Amendments H. Ratification**

**I. Federalism J. Concurrent Powers**

**K. Reserved Powers L. The Separation of Powers**

**M. The System of Checks and Balances N. Checks of the Executive Branch of Gov’t**

**O. Checks of the Legislative Branch of Gov’t P. Checks of the Judicial Branch of Gov’t**

\_\_\_\_\_1. The ability of the United States Congress to override a presidential veto; or, the ability of the Congress to impeach the President or Justices of the Supreme Court; or, the right to approve (or deny) appointments of the President to the court or other important government positions. (p. 130, graph.)

\_\_\_\_\_2. These are powers that the Constitution neither gives to Congress nor denies to the states. For example, schools and police organizations can be created by the national or state government. (p. 129)

\_\_\_\_\_3. This branch of the government was created in order to establish a national court system to settle disputes between states. The Supreme Court is the highest level of the judiciary branch, and all of its decisions are final. (p. 127)

\_\_\_\_\_4. This was the first national government of the United States of America. (p. 99)

\_\_\_\_\_5. “We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.” (p. 136)

\_\_\_\_\_6. The President of the United States is the leader of this branch of the government, whose powers include the ability to enforce the laws, the commander in chief of the US Military, the power to make treaties, and the power to appoint judges and ambassadors. (p. 126)

\_\_\_\_\_7. The supreme law of the land, ratified in 1787 to serve as the national government of the United States of America. (p. 124)

\_\_\_\_\_8. Changes made to the Constitution; there are currently twenty-seven added to the national government. (p. 128)

\_\_\_\_\_9. The ability of the Supreme Court to interpret laws passed by the Congress or declare them unconstitutional; or, the ability of the Supreme Court to interpret executive orders of the President or declare them unconstitutional. (p. 130, graph.)

\_\_\_\_\_10. The division of power between the state governments and the federal, or national, governments. This is why we have local, state, and national governments who create laws to protect our liberties. (p. 129)

\_\_\_\_\_11. The power to veto laws passed by the Congress; the power to appoint judges and important officials, the power to call Congress into special session. (p. 130, chart.)

\_\_\_\_\_12. The system built into the Constitution which gives each branch of the government ways to limit the powers of the other two. (p. 131)

\_\_\_\_\_13. The system of approving the Constitution established by Article Seven of the United States Constitution. (p. 128)

\_\_\_\_\_14. Powers of the Constitution which are shared between the national and state governments, like the ability to collect taxes, establish courts, and borrow money for public works projects. (p. 129)

\_\_\_\_\_15. The branch of government which was established by Article One of the Constitution, which established both the Senate and the House of Representatives and delegated certain powers of the Congress. (p. 125 – 126)

\_\_\_\_\_16. The division of power between executive, legislative, and judicial powers. This concept was proposed by political philosophers like John Locke and Montesquieu. (p. 131)